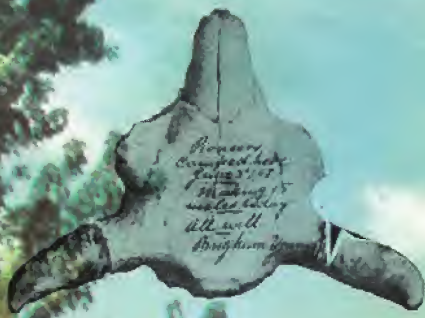




SUP News

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas: arts, crafts, skills, scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.

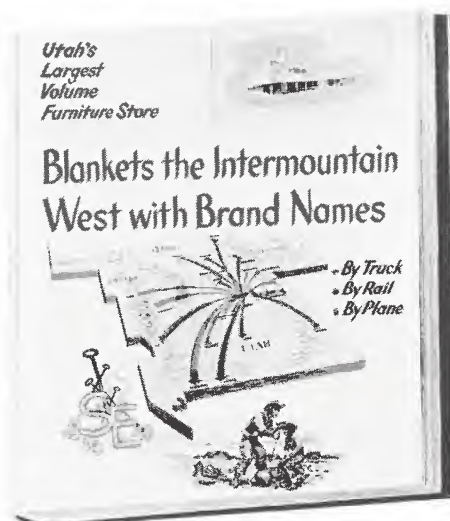
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As Published in The "Southeasterner" Company's Magazine



What South East Featured in Brand Names Presentation Book

The South East Furniture Company was originally selected along with hundreds of other stores to enter Brand Names Contest. They later were asked to submit a Presentation Book for final decision of the Judges. The following is a summary of the presentation by Horace A. Sorensen.

In submitting a presentation to the Brand Names Foundation, Inc., 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to be judged in a contest with other leading furniture stores throughout the nation, we were sure that due to the hundreds of entries we would have to have something very unique in order to win this much-sought after highest prize in retailing.

We looked to the museum which the store has sponsored for National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, where we took hundreds of pictures of brand names of yesterday, some of which are still with us. These were, of course, found in the old co-op stores which have been moved in — the Gay Nineties Barber Shop, the Gay Nineties "Gingerbread" House and elsewhere in the museum.

We had as the design on the front of the cover the first brand names of the West, which were the branding irons used in the branding of cattle. Some of these we found in the old blacksmith shop brought in from Fairfield near Camp Floyd. On the cover, beautifully drawn, was also the store in color and a map of Utah and the surrounding states, primarily Idaho and Nevada, and arrows pointing out in every direction covering the Intermountain West, and over this was "South East, Utah's Largest Furniture Store, Blankets the West with Name Brands."

As we moved on into this hundred-page presentation, we told of how brand names had better helped us to serve our community and we told how we had received the United Fund Award each year due to the cooperation of our Employees, and also how we had participated as a store in State, County and City activities. We also showed how Brand Names had helped us in our Employee Relations with our summer and winter parties, where we danced, played, ate and sang together as one big family, and also how we had built up a trust fund, insurance and health benefits for Employees.

We emphasized our service and delivery facilities, including a fine fleet of trucks and neatly uniformed men to better serve South East's customers. We also brought in the importance of a store-owned airplane, the Beachcraft Bonanza, which in emergencies provides flying service to any part of this territory and also takes Buyers to Brand Name Markets. This must have influenced the Judges.

We went into our radio and television advertising where we blanket the Intermountain West with 74 radio announcements a day, and we even sent records of these recordings so that the Judges could play them to see just how South East does it.

We told of other Community and Industry Awards the Store had won, including the Carpet Industry Award and the 5-Year Award recently received from Better Homes and Gardens as their selected representative for the State of Utah.

We featured our magazine and newspaper advertising, much of which was in color, during the year, and how South East ties up with National Brand Name factory promotions in their advertising, floor displays, show windows and factory demonstrations in our store.

This, in brief, was a general outline of what was presented to the 24 Judges in New York City, who met March 5, 6 and 7, and the good news finally came on Saturday, March 8, that South East had been awarded the Name Brands Furniture Store for the entire United States.

On April 16th, H. A. Sorensen will represent the Company back at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Ballroom, where there will be 1,500 leading business people. There he will receive a bronze plaque honoring the store for this achievement.

We want to thank you for all the part you have played in making this possible and most of your pictures were in this presentation as part of the great South East family that worked together to win the greatest honor that could have come to the store for



Horace A. Sorensen, President and Managing Director of the South East Furniture Company, Sugar House, Salt Lake City, Utah

BRAND NAME Retailer-of-the-Year for 1957, Judged and Awarded by Brand Name Foundation, New York City, Waldorf Astoria Hotel Banquet, Brand Names Day, April 16, 1958

THE SOUTH EAST . . . Suburban Sugar House Store is the Intermountain West's largest volume furniture store located with 4 mammoth warehouses on railroad trackage.

150 car parking facilities with side-store entrance makes it easy to shop for BRAND NAME merchandise at "Drive Out and Save" prices with an invitation to come as you are. Easy Credit Terms and Delivery almost anywhere.

the year 1957. With such an honor naturally comes responsibilities and it is now up to us to see that we live up to it because only through better service and extra effort can we be worthy of such an Award.

Morgan, Gordon, Calvin and Maynard join with me in thanking all of you, and we are especially indebted to Peggy, the Editor of the Southeasterner. Her recording of all the events of last year which made it possible for us to further elaborate on these in our presentation.

When we receive this plaque it will be placed at the entrance of the store, where it can be viewed by all, and we are in hopes of getting the Book returned so that we can all review it with appreciation for the privilege we have had in working together to achieve this honor.

HORACE A. SORENSEN.

Strategy In Echo Canyon — 100 Years Ago

By Dr. David E. Miller,
University of Utah

At 11:00 a.m., April 12, 1858, Alfred Cumming, escorted by Col. Thomas L. Kane, arrived in Great Salt Lake City to replace Brigham Young as governor of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Cumming had come out to Ft. Scott (near Bridger) with Johnston's army during the fall of 1857. The army and the new governor had intended to march right into Salt Lake Valley, but Mormon resistance in the form of guerrilla warfare had forced them to spend an unpleasant winter a hundred miles short of their destination.

During the winter diplomatic steps had been taken to end the "Utah War" without military action and Governor Cumming was assured that his journey to Great Salt Lake City would not be opposed.

The gubernatorial party of four men left Camp Scott April 5 without military escort. Col. Kane directed the progress of the group, since he had been the "peace-maker" between the army and the Mormons. It was Kane who managed to delay the company's progress long enough for a messenger to reach Brigham Young regarding the approach of the governor in order that a fitting reception might be prepared.

As the governor's party moved toward Utah, Mormon militiamen who had spent considerable effort in fortifying the approaches to Salt Lake Valley determined that Cumming should be given a "view" of those strongholds in such a way that he would be duly impressed. But he must not be allowed to see too much. As a result the governor was allowed to



ECHO CANYON FORTIFICATIONS — From the Canyon floor one can easily see the remains of an old stone wall right at the base of the dead juniper standing on the brink of the ledge. The location is almost inaccessible today, requiring a very strenuous climb up almost perpendicular cliffs. People are advised not to make the climb without a guide. This fortification is located a half-mile west (down stream) from the location of the Utah Historic Marker which explains briefly the nature of the fortifications.

come down through Echo Canyon during the night.

As the party entered the upper part of the canyon they were surprised to find their progress stopped by an armed force of militiamen who stood at rapt attention in honor of the new governor. Cumming

was completely astonished, but being a qualified politician, rose to the occasion with an extemporaneous speech in which he expressed the belief that the difficulties between Mormons and the government would all be settled without bloodshed. As soon as the speech was ended the soldiers were dismissed and soon disappeared into the night.

A short distance farther down the canyon the gubernatorial party was again halted — by the same men from the first camp. They again stood at attention to hear the same speech. Once more dismissed they hurried down the canyon to another fortified spot to receive the governor and hear his speech for the third time. In order to further impress Mr. Cumming the Mormons had gathered huge piles of wood for numerous fires and as the party advanced they found the canyon quite thoroughly illuminated; marching men seemed to be everywhere, fortifications along the way seemed impregnable. It was an experience the governor would never forget.

Snow was still deep in Pratt's Pass on Big Mountain, where the main road entered Salt Lake Valley. So Col. Kane decided to bring Cumming into the valley by way of Weber Canyon. On Sunday, April 11, the party stayed at the home of Judson Stoddard in Farmington. The next morning they moved southward to Great Salt Lake City.

It is well known that Governor Cumming was very well received and that he had no trouble in "deposing" Brigham Young. But he always realized that the man whose place he had taken still had control of the people. And he never forgot the reception he had been given in Echo Canyon. **END**

Pioneer Village Willled Historic Mill Creek Home Of Elizabeth Clyde Boyle Wilkinson. Built 1880

The historic and beautiful log home of Elizabeth Clyde Boyle Wilkinson, which stands at 3499 So. 2300 East in Salt Lake City, has been left to Pioneer Village as a setting in which to house and display the priceless old furnishings and relics of the 1850-1880 period, it is announced by Karl B. Hale, First Vice President of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.



Elizabeth Wilkinson

According to Mr. Hale, the East Mill Creek Chapter of SUP will make the moving of the old home to Pioneer Village a chapter project.

Miss Nina Neff and Mrs. Elaine Neff Bagley have both pledged several historic relics from the old Mill Creek area for the home and will act with Vice President Hale on the project committee.

The old home was built in 1880 by Moses Wilkinson who bought from the LDS Church an old 24 x 26-foot log building that had been put up in the 1850's on Mill Creek and used as a combination church and school house for the community. Mr. Wilkinson tore the old



building down in 1880, hauled the logs about half a mile west on down the creek, and built the lovely home that is now to be moved to Pioneer Village.

Perhaps no place in the Salt Lake Valley has more interesting and historic background than the East Mill Creek area. The Virginia Creeper vine, shown in the photo as partially covering the house, was planted by Sara Ann Wilkinson and has but one root.

Pioneer Village to Exhibit John Hafen Paintings April 20-30

A public exhibit of 15 paintings by Utah's famous artist, John Hafen, will be opened at Pioneer Village, April 20 to 30, 1958.

These paintings are owned by members of the Hafen family and this will be the first time they have ever been shown publicly.

Artist Hafen was born in Canton Thurgin, Switzerland, March 22, 1856, and died in Indiana, July 10, 1910. This showing will mark the 102nd anniversary of his birth.

His father was a landscape gardener, his mother, the daughter of an artist.

His gift for art was manifested early in life. It is said he would spend hours, as a boy, drawing portraits of his playmates and teachers, from memory. Bits of charcoal taken from the family hearth, scraps of wrapping paper and margins of

discarded papers were his only supplies. His genius was recognized by his parents and he received as much encouragement as they could give, but it was not until he reached manhood that he succeeded in entering art academies in America and Paris.

While the Salt Lake City Temple was abuilding, the LDS Church sent Hafen and J. B. Fairbanks to Paris to study for the later purpose of painting pictures for the Temple.

Perhaps no other Utah artist was more devoted to his work or more untiring in his efforts than was Hafen. The ability to apply himself joined with his rare artistic capacity brought him national reputation. His great gift was in the area of landscapes and these have hung in important exhibitions in Paris, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cultural centers.

they preferred to be between the ages of five to eight years.

The Indians made a practice of stealing the children from other tribes. Those tribes in turn would steal from the first tribe; so there were always plenty of children for trading purposes. It would all depend upon how hungry the Indian was, or how anxious he was to get rid of his booty, as to how the trade ended, but it was generally agreed that the value of an Indian child was equivalent to a worthless horse; better animals brought two children.

When they returned to Santa Fe the children were sold into slavery. A boy would bring about \$100; a girl from \$150 to \$200, so you see, like in our day, there was considerable profit on both sides.

It has been said that Brigham Young engaged in the slave trade and to prove the point one man gave this incident:

"When I returned I saw a crowd at the Governor's wagon. I approached and found that his Excellency had just concluded the purchase, from some Utahs, of two small children about two or three years of age . . ."

Why not comment on what followed? Here it is. When the Governor's wagons had stopped on the trail for a noonday rest Brigham saw some Indians with the two small children. The snow was six inches deep and the two children had a stick and were scraping the snow away and digging for roots. They were terribly skinny and although there was a bitter north wind blowing, neither child had a stitch of clothing on; so Brigham purchased them, as the same writer claims, "to save their lives."

To show that Brigham did not approve of the slave trade let us cite just one instance.

A group of Spaniards came into Utah in 1851 and were trading for slaves in San Pete Valley when Brigham heard about it. The party was led by one Pedro Leon. They were arrested at Manti. Leon showed he had purchased a permit from some official at Santa Fe which permitted him to trade with the Indians. He was brought to trial.

The trial lasted a number of days and decided that the permit carried no authority to slave trade in Utah. Leon was told to leave the country which he did pronto. The eight Indian children he had were freed; but what became of them I can not learn.

This action of Brigham in stopping the Indians from selling stolen children to

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The Old Spanish Trail Through Utah

By James P. Sharp

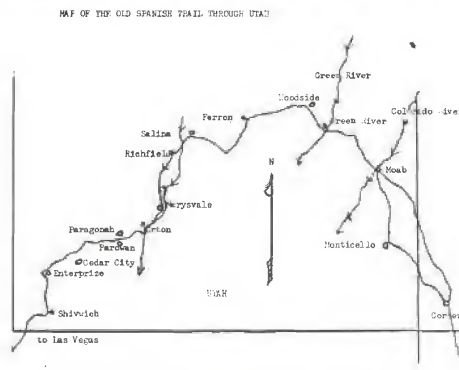
At about 900 North 5th Street in Las Vegas, Nevada, there is a marker designating the Old Spanish Trail, which according to the marker, was used from 1800 to 1850. Where did the trail come from and where did it go to is a question we will discuss.

If historians are correct, then the trail was from Santa Fe, New Mexico to California, but what concerns us is that particular part which went through Utah as it now is. Let us get a road map and attempt to follow the route these Spaniards took.

We begin at Cortez, Colorado. From there we have two trails. One crossed over into Utah and went by way of Monticello; the other stayed in Colorado until near Moab where it crossed over and here the two trails joined.

From here the travelers went in a northwesterly direction to the present city of Green River where they crossed the river. They continued on until near Woodside and then turned west to near Ferron. Then on to the southwest across Castle Valley and along the east side of the mountains until they came to a rather large canyon which they followed up and went down another and came into Sevier Valley at Salina.

From this point they went south up the Sevier River, past Richfield, Marysville, and on to about Orton Junction, where they turned west, crossed over the mountains and came out between Paragonah and Parowan. The trail took a southwesterly direction just north of Ce-



Spanish Trail through Utah. By Sharp.

dar City and reached Enterprise; thence south through the Mountain Meadows, and along the Santa Clara river to the present Indian settlement of Shivwits. From here Highway 91 follows closely the route to Las Vegas, Nevada.

Just why was this trail established? Apparently for a route over which barter and trade was carried on for monetary reasons.

When the Mormons arrived in Utah those Spaniards (Mexicans) were doing a thriving business. They always had a fine string of saddle animals and before leaving Santa Fe they would trade for or purchase a lot of worthless horses, reportedly paying from \$5 to \$7.50 for the best, and they would also have quite a number that they had neither bought or traded for. By easy stages (they could go no other way with a string of old crow-bait horses), they would finally reach what is now Utah, and begin trading. They would offer one of those priceless horses for two Indian children which

Mercur, Tooele County's Fabulous Ghost Town

By Nona Sibley

The road to Mercur leads along the treasured Oquirrh Mountains, enters narrow Lewiston Canyon and climbs and winds upwards. The inhospitable terrain is dry and bleached with stunted sage and evil cactus. Barren rock out-croppings seem to interdict the road, and the parched creek-bed lies, its boulders balding, in the summer heat.

Mercur is a later and richer strike than her sister Ophir. Mercur also had a longer span of life than Ophir, albeit she died half a dozen times, her final death rattle coming to the spent old lady in 1951.

A wistful sadness greets the eye when the site of the old camp hoves into view. All that's left of the salad days are a few weathered shanties, crumbling walls, the old shell of the camp's pokey, an assortment of caved-in whiskey cellars and the rusting hulk of a tolerable size vault. Perhaps the most impressive remains of the golden after-glow of Mercur are the huge scars of its slag dumps.

Streets in the fabled camp were never much of a problem; they just meandered around; here and there, miraculously wide enough for the swaying stages and their sweating six-horse teams; wide enough, too, for the ponderous, wide-tired ore wagons; both means of transportation making endless trips down to the valley and up in to town.

Through the short, swinging doors of the camp's twenty-seven saloons gushed the brassy dissonant notes of pianos and gravel-voiced blondes; sounds of rough laughter and bar-room brawls. Men who wished to stay alive became deft and sure with a six-gun. The camp was ten feet tall, all-wool with a hairy chest.

Prospectors had started to swarm over the area as far back as 1869 as the result of a placer claim staked by one L. Greenley. But the absolutely arid condition of the ground discouraged placer operations. Still, prospectors are hopeful, and a year later they had organized the Lewiston Mining District. Such claims as The Mormon Chief, Sparrowhawk, Marion, Silver Cloud and Grecian Bend were staked and worked, and their hard-won success leaked to the outside world.

Colonel Patrick Conner and his troopers played a part in the early development of Mercur, but it was not until Leandro Steel lifted \$80,000 from his "Little ol' hole in the ground," the Carrie Steele, in 1873, that the camp really came of age.

A town's fortune is so ephemeral! Inside another twelve months the high-grade ores began to peter out and half a decade later the camp lay deserted.

About this time, Arie Pinedo, a little German prospector from the Bavarian Mountains, cased the area looking for color and stumbled on showings of cinnabar (an ore of quick silver).

Up to now our eldorado mining camp had been called Lewiston, but note how fleeting even a name may be. Pinedo, thinking he had found mercury (quicksilver) named his claim the German equivalent: Mercur; and a new name was born by which the boom-camp that was to follow Pinedo ten years later would be known.



Roistering treasure-rich Mercur in her salad days at turn of the century

Pinedo's luck had been mad. He had found gold showings in fire assays but could devise no method by which he could recover the metal commercially. He gave up and left.

Knowledge of these unrecoverable gold values in the ores of the area was shared by prospectors throughout the state, and after 1890 miners began to comb the old diggings of Lewiston again. The camp began to grow. The cyanide process for treating complex ores was developed and applied. Rocks gave up their treasure. The mines were again prosperous and it was 1895.

Millions were again pouring out of the mountainsides. People were getting rich. Even the tailing dumps and the low-grade ores of former years were proving to contain the treasure of King Midas. The new Mercur counted 5000 residents.

Our fair lady grew lively, mighty lively. Old-timers attributed her gay mood to the "Mercur sidehill whiskey" and insisted that citizens simply had to drink such

potables; water was too durned expensive.

Johnnie Nicholson owned the only spring, small and inadequate as it was. He hauled its water a mile to town and sold it by the cup or by the bucket. Perhaps Johnnie was the first "Hostess Wagon" and thirty years ahead of his time, because he early established the excellent good-neighbor policy of supplying a keg full of good clear spring water, free, to the home of every new baby in the town. Then someone had to go and spoil it all by striking water (20 years after they had first struck gold) and pipping it into the town.

Mercantile ledgers of those days reflect some interesting signs of the times. Sugar

brought \$1 a pound, straight \$100 per cwt.; ink sold for \$1 a bottle; a jar of jam fetched \$2 and canned oysters sold at \$2.50.

Just when the citizenry was getting ready to incorporate the community in January, 1896, darned if the whole town didn't up and burn to the ground. Someone said as he looked over the smoking ruins that "it left precious little to 'corporate.'" But in spite of the disaster Mercur became an incorporated town.

Slowly, but surely the camp again began to dig out from under its run of bad luck, and by 1912 it had all the stops pulled out and all the whistles tied down. A nose count showed 12,000 population and life was really prosperous. Then that June, someone saw a wisp of smoke curl upwards from the Preble Hotel. Bucket brigades were useless. By nightfall all that remained of Mercur was smoking ruins and memories. A little later, cloudbursts in the upper canyons finished the job

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UTAH'S PIONEER MUSIC

By Dr. Lowell M. Durham,
University of Utah

(Editor's Note: This article is from a talk given by Dr. Durham at a recent luncheon meeting of the University of Deseret Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.)

As Brigham Young went about to organize a colony, it is interesting to note how, and with what scrutinizing care, he chose the various members of each party. Every community was to be self-sufficient. Represented in each proposed settlement were members of every trade necessary to human existence.

"Brigham Young loved to hear people sing, and it was part of his policy to send out with each colony a musical leader to carry on that part of the Sabbath service even if he were a cobbler or a wheelwright during the week, as many of them were."¹

Parowan, Utah, is a small community two hundred and fifty miles south of Salt Lake City. In size it has not and probably will never exceed the modest total of fifteen hundred people. Yet here, in this isolated point in what was in early Mormon pioneer days nothing more than a wilderness, we find an interesting tale. It is a story that one does not readily associate with the conquering of the great West, but it is one that is as integral a part of that epoch as was any other phase of the struggle. This is not only the story of Parowan, but also of Logan, Provo, Springville, Nephi, Cedar City, and so on, through the long list of early Mormon communities.

Parowan was settled January 13, 1851, by a group of settlers headed by Apostle George A. Smith, a cousin of the Prophet. As was stated previously, Brigham Young made it a policy to send to each community some sort of a musician to direct and develop the activities of that Art. Thomas Durham was the man in the case of Parowan.

Born in Oldham, Lancashire, England, on May 2, 1828, he crossed the Atlantic

in a sailing vessel at the age of twenty-eight. After landing in Boston, he journeyed by rail as far west as the road then went.

Continuing westward he crossed the plains with the ill-fated Martin handcart company in the Fall of 1856. A large percentage of the group perished in the cold as, barefoot, they pushed their handcarts through the snow. The company, or what was left of it, arrived in Salt Lake in the dead of winter.

Brigham Young personally called Brother Durham to proceed to Parowan to direct the musical activities there. He arrived at his destination December 12, 1856. Two days later on a Sunday, he took charge of the Parowan choir and directed it until his death in 1909.

In those early days (and there are those who feel the same to be too true today) it was impossible for a musician to survive simply on the fruits of his musical labors. It was necessary that he have a more remunerative trade as a means of livelihood, while exercising his musical talents more or less from the sheer joy of so doing.

This was the case in Parowan. Thomas Durham was a joiner by trade, an expert craftsman trained in his field in the old country. But his first love was always music. Much of the music for his group he copied by hand where only one copy was available. He also composed many hymns which are now in L.D.S. hymn books.

He had a fine background of musical training in England. He was a student of the reed organ, composition, harmony, and sight reading at Stalybridge, and during the ten years prior to his departure for America he directed the church choir in his home town.

As early as 1864 we discover in our perusal of the records the first tangible results of his work in Parowan, when in November of that year he was instrumental in organizing "The Parowan Harmonic Society, for the cultivation of sacred and secular music."²

A permanent organization was set up, headed by Durham, as President and Conductor. Also included in the organization were a Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and a board of seven directors. "It is the design of this society to give a series of concerts this present winter—for the amusement, edification and instruction of the public. There is also organized here, under the guidance of Captain Durham, a Brass Band, who have sent, per the transmittance of Brother D. O. Calder, for a set of saxe horns—expected to arrive in a few days—which will add much to our facilities for

the advancement of music and interesting to the public. We also have here a good String Band."³

Such a communication today would not seem out of the ordinary. But ninety years ago in Rocky Mountain country which had seen permanent settlers less than seventeen years it was exceptional—a small rural community boasting its own choral society of approximately sixty voices, plus a Brass Band and a String Orchestra. Few such communities of like size today can say as much.

Communications were slow and uncertain in those early days. Instruments were scarce and expensive. Yet these early Mormon communities with scarcely an exception boasted accomplishments like those mentioned above.

It is true that their first efforts were probably very amateurish. This is clearly indicated in an account of the first public performance of the group:

"This winter's amusements in Parowan have been of an interesting character. We have just been treated to a first-rate concert by the Parowan Harmonic Society. Said society occupied the evenings of the 31st, ultimo, and the 1st inst., in executing their well-arranged programme to large and attentive audiences."⁴

This first performance was given only two months after the official organization of the group. Most of the selections rendered were of a patriotic nature because of the Civil War's influence. On the program were such numbers as "It's All Up in Dixie," "Let Freedom Be Our Battle-Cry," and even "Just Before the Battle Mother."

But what is most interesting to note is the fact that "Hallelujah to the God of Israel," from Haydn's Number One Mass in B flat, was creditably performed by the whole society, as their finishing piece."⁵ So perhaps their initial attempts were not as amateurish after all.

Two months after the first concert, they were ready with their next. On the evenings of March 21 and 22 they presented a total of twenty-two selections. It was at this concert that the Orchestra Band made its first appearance, when they "executed a well-arranged and sublime composition of their conductor's."⁶

By this time, also, "the whole talent of the place has been formed into an Association, a considerable amount of books and music purchased, and means raised for an organ which has already been ordered through Professor George Calder of Salt Lake City."

On September 13, 1865, President Young and a group of high Church officials
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MERCUR, From Page 5

and the camp was wiped out.

During the 1930's the camp was again revived. A rich claim was staked in Horse Thief Canyon in 1934, and three years later the Snyder interests had a 1000-ton mill in operation. By 1951 the camp was dead again. The next revival? The camp's future? Who can say? Strange things still happen . . . stranger perhaps than the fact that besides making a handful of millionaires, Mercur gave Utah a darn good governor, and gave the United States a darn good Secretary of War.

PIONEER MUSIC, From Page 6

cials held two meetings at Parowan. There was "singing by the Parowan Harmonic Society, who occupied a well put-up stand on the west side of the bowery. Their singing is a credit to their leader, and they bid fair to be second to none in the Territory. Bishop Lund from Cedar City came into Parowan last evening with twelve wagons containing the Cedar City choir and citizens."

Here is evidence that the Cedar choir was not going to be outdone by the Parowan society before their beloved leader, Brigham Young. It also brings to light once again the fact that music was the chief "extra-curricular" activity of all early Mormon settlements.

A memorable highlight of the Harmonic Society was reached five years later — a thrilling event never to be forgotten by any member of that group of music-lovers. At this particular conference, the merits of the Parowan Harmonic Society had been recognized, and they had been invited by Brigham Young to journey to Salt Lake to furnish the musical selections for the meetings — an honor for which the various ward choirs vied constantly.

It so happened that when they arrived in Salt Lake that the Chief Commander of the United States Army was spending a few days in that city. This official was none other than the famous General Sherman, hero of the Union army forces in the Civil War. At this time, he was en route to his home in the east after an extended trip of inspection in the Pacific coast area.⁷

Sherman's famous march to the Sea had made him the day's national hero, and his attentions were solicited on all sides wherever he made his way.

Whitney, in his *History of Utah*, tells how the eminent soldier, accompanied by

his daughter, General Schofield and other military officers, registered at the Townsend House, present site of the Hotel Utah, and during their stay had a very sociable interview with President Young and other church leaders, at the President's office.

One evening, while Sherman was still in Salt Lake City, the townspeople gathered outside his hotel, clamoring for a view of their idol. The war-worn veteran had been serenaded the same evening by the Camp Douglas Band, but in spite of all this he had declined to put in an appearance and address the throng.

"An hour later, after the throng had dispersed to a small degree, the members of the Parowan Choir, who are in to attend the Conference, made their appearance and sang two or three pieces, which were followed by cries of 'Sherman,' 'speech.' This was followed by a call for 'Hard Times, Come Again No More,' which was very effectively rendered by the choir. General Sherman then made his appearance, and in a few well-chosen words acknowledged the compliment paid him by the singers."

The clamorings and pleadings of a throng, plus the serenading of one of Uncle Sam's military bands had failed to impress the General. What they had failed to do, the Parowan Mormon choir had been able to accomplish with their sweet, sincere singing.

That the hero of the March to the Sea was deeply touched is evident by his words to the choir: "I address myself not to the rabble, but to this little band of singers who, I understand, have traveled by team and wagon two hundred and fifty miles to sing at their church conference."

"So far as it is in my power, I promise them that 'hard times shall come

again no more' to this people."

These words were especially significant to these Mormon pioneers, for surely they, above all others, had experienced more than their share of "hard times" as they were persecuted and driven from state to state.

He stated further that he did not intend to make a speech. He had heard the singers were from Parowan; he did not know Parowan, only by having seen it on a map. He was gratified to behold the beautiful homes which the people, while facing difficulties and trials of the severest kind, had built up in the desert, and "his sincere wish was that they might live to enjoy them."⁸

The records show that southern Utah became well known for splendid music festivals in the late nineties through the united efforts of the heads of music in southern Utah towns — Thomas Durham of Parowan, William G. Bickley of Beaver, Joseph Coslett of Cedar City, John McFarlane of St. George and David Edward of Paragonah.

Such were the experiences of the Parowan Harmonic Society. Moreover, they were probably similar to those of small communities in all parts of Mormondom. The incidents we have mentioned seem quite unimportant and as trifles in today's hurried existence, but in those early pioneer days, they indicated a people's need, desire, and subsequent fulfillment of one of their greatest aids to the "more abundant life." We could do well, today, to pause and reflect on their accomplishments, humble though they may have been.

¹ Gates and Widsoec: *Life Story of Brigham Young*, p. 245.

² *Deseret News*, November 21, 1864.

³ *Journal History*, November 21, 1864, p. 1.

⁴ *Deseret News*, February 8, 1865.

⁵ *Journal History*, February 8, 1865.

⁶ *Deseret News*, March 27, 1865.

⁷ *Ibid*, October 4, 1870.

⁸ *Journal History*, October 4, 1870.

HISTORY OF NEFF MILL

By Elaine Neff Bagley

(Editor's note: Elaine Neff Bagley, youngest daughter of John Neff, Jr., and Ann Eliza Benedict and sole survivor of their family was born in East Mill Creek, a stone's throw from the Neff Mill. She married Lewis Loraine Bagley. Their family numbers five sons, one daughter, twenty-one grandchildren and one great-grandson. Their home is now in Los Angeles, California.

The history of the NEFF MILL is synonymous with that of its founder, John Neff; of his great faith in and dedication to the cause which he espoused, and his humility, obedience and unswerving loyalty to the leaders of his Church.

John Neff, pioneer of 1847, was a lineal descendant, as was his wife, Mary Baarr, of Dr. Hans Herr, who in 1709 purchased land in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from William Penn, thereby providing sanctuary and freedom from religious persecution to refugees in Europe. They were of Swiss descent, members of the Mennonite Church.

John's parents were wealthy and gave their only son a good education. When quite young he succeeded to a woolen factory and other commercial interests, as well as extensive land and livestock. His holdings were said to amount to one-half

million dollars. In politics he was a Whig, intimately acquainted with President Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens and other political leaders.

In 1841 John and Mary Neff attended the first meeting held by Mormon Missionaries in their community, and were converted and baptized the following year, February 7, 1842, by Henry Deem. In 1844 John, Mary and their eldest daughter, Barbara, journeyed to Nauvoo in order to meet the Prophet Joseph Smith. They were guests at the Mansion House, where they became acquainted with many of the Church leaders. John bought land in Nauvoo from Joseph Smith and at his request gave \$1,000

See HISTORY OF NEFF MILL, Page 8

HISTORY OF NEFF MILL, From Page 7

to release the ship Brooklyn from wharfage before it could sail for California. During a conversation with Joseph Smith, the Prophet said to him, "I shall not live long." Sadly John inquired, "Brother Joseph, what then shall we do?" The Prophet replied, "There will be someone in my place."

In the early spring of 1846, having sold much of his holdings in Pennsylvania, John Neff with his family and best equipment available, left his home to join the saints in Nauvoo, and thence in the exodus. Arriving in Winter Quarters in Brigham Young's Company he helped materially in outfitting the first company of pioneers, his personal representative being Orrin Porter Rockwell, who later married John's daughter, Mary Ann Neff. The new leaders he gave unreserved and steadfast loyalty as his forbears, many of whom were martyrs to the cause which they espoused. He dedicated his life and worldly possessions to the Church, not only to live its laws but to unhesitatingly uphold and sustain its ordained leaders.

President Young deemed it necessary to erect a flour mill at Winter Quarters, and asked John to supervise its building. Later, in a sermon, Brigham Young said, "I went to work to build a mill, which I knew we would want only a few months, that cost \$3,600. I went to Brother Neff, who had just come into the place, and asked him for and received \$2600, though he did not know where the money was going. He kept the mill and it died on his hands. I said, God bless him forever, for it was the money he brought with him from Pennsylvania that saved thousands of men, women and children from starving.

Leaving the eldest son, Franklin, to operate the mill, and mourning the death of their handsome twenty-year-old son, Cyrus, at Winter Quarters, the Neff family took up their march, arriving in Salt Lake Valley October 5, 1847. A member of the company reported that upon arriving John Neff knelt upon the ground and thanked God for guiding him to the promised land.

My father, John Neff, Bishop of East Mill Creek, wrote: "We spent the winter in the old fort. In the spring of 1848 father looked around for a mill site in East Mill Creek, located at a place afterwards known as Neff's Mill. Forseeing the need, he bought and dismantled a flour mill in the east, bringing with him the necessary machinery as well as tools, iron, etc., for a blacksmith shop. He erected a comfortable home nearby and moved his family into it. He planted an orchard and

shade trees, etc., thus becoming the first settler on Mill Creek. He built a road up a fork of Mill Creek Canyon, thereby obtaining timber rights. This was named Neff's Canyon.

He later built a saw mill and shingle mill on Mill Creek. The flour mill was located about two miles west from the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon. All timber was hauled from the canyon and shaped at the mill. The granite burrs were cut from stones hauled from Little Cottonwood Canyon. The machinery was operated by water power, with over-shot turbine wheel. The head race was dug for a distance of 700 yards to the mill by a Mr. Brimley, and much to the surprise of many persons, the race had plenty of fall and remains as a mark of pioneer industry. The mill pond, immediately back of the high penstock, was used in early days as a baptismal font.

Albert Spencer, a great-grandson of John Neff, described the milling process as follows: "Flour was milled by this process: grain was first screened, then passed into a hopper and onto the lower, large mill stone, which was stationary, the top stone turning against it to crush the grain. Next it was conveyed into the basement of the mill, then elevated to the top floor and passed through the bolter, a cylindrical arrangement covered with porous, sieve-like material called bolting silk. The flour was first sifted out and then the shorts, leaving bran. By-products of bran and shorts were manufactured in addition to a very fine grade of white flour. Corn, rye and buckwheat were also milled.

By late summer the Neff Mill was well underway, grinding starting before the roof was on.

Then came the scourge of crickets, devouring young nursery trees, gardens and the precious grain that hungry families had set aside from their scant food supply, as seed for another year's harvest. The following is related by Thomas Callister:

"So dark were the circumstances that the hearts of the strongest elders grew faint. Elder John Neff, who was building a mill on Mill Creek, came to George A. Smith, Stake President of old Salt Lake Stake, and said: "Father Smith I have stopped building my mill; there will be no grain to grind and Brother John Young tells me that we shall have to leave here and advise me to stop wasting my money." Father Smith replied, "Brother Neff, go on with your mill and as far as I have property I will guarantee success and had I sufficient means I would secure you against any loss. We are not going to be broken up, and I entreat you to go ahead with your mill and

if you do so you shall be blessed and it shall be an endless source of profit to you."

In a very short time after this the gulls from the lake made their appearance and devoured the crickets.

Bishop John Neff records the first entry in Father's A.P.C. book of sale of the milled product. It is dated Dec. 16, 1848. At this time corn, wheat and buckwheat was unbolted. The next entry was sale of flour, February 16, 1849, so that these dates are near the time of starting the mill and separating bran and shorts from flour. First entry of grinding corn, December 16, 1848.

First entry of grinding wheat into flour, February 16, 1849. Middlings sold to Elizabeth Bent. Nothing was wasted. People were eager for even sweepings from the floor. Many brought moldy, unripened corn for grinding. Charge for grinding was ten percent and there was a bin in one corner of the mill for storing the mill's share.

During the gold rush emigrants and speculators offered as much as one dollar a pound for flour, but John Neff refused to sell to them, charging only the standard tithing office price of six cents per pound, and then only to the needy, but giving freely to those who had no means to pay. Mary Neff refused to let anyone else make the bread for her family, fearing that they might waste the precious flour. She divided with those less fortunate than herself and never turned anyone away empty handed.

The first grain to ripen came to John Neff's mill on pack horses from Fort Provo and some of the first harvest from what is now Ogden. Often men waited a week to have grain ground.

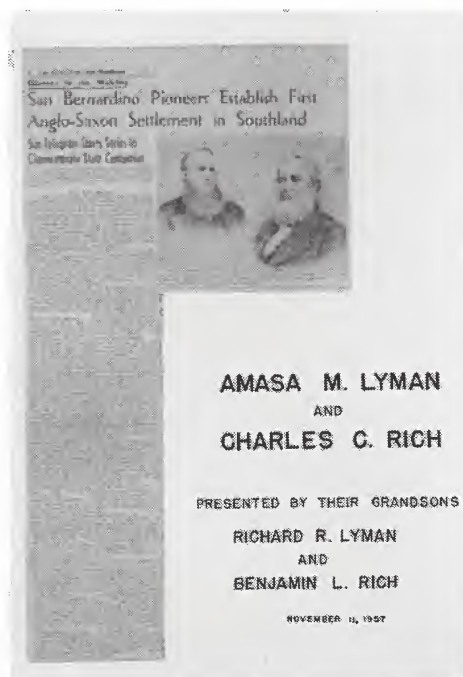
Andrew Jensen states: "With the exception of a small chopping mill put up by Charles Chrisman at the mouth of City Creek Canyon, the Neff Mill was the first mill in the Salt Lake Valley and it made the first flour produced in Utah. This mill occupies one of the finest mill sites in the Territory." George C. Lambert wrote: "John Neff built the first flour mill in the intermountain territory, possibly the first mill built between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean.

Father Neff was one of nature's noblemen; he would neither speculate out of the necessities of his fellow men, nor sell to anyone who would, but no person was ever turned away without something to appease his hunger, whether he had anything to pay for it or not."

President Young once said: "Brother Neff I promise you that because of your
To Bottom Opposite Page

Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich Honored As Colonizers of Southern California Centers

The accompanying cuts show Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich honored on the front page of the April 1, 1951, issue of San Bernardino *Sun-Telegram*. The article is the first of a series of 13 which appeared weekly telling the colorful story of the "Inland Empire" and commemorating the centennial of San Bernardino's colonization in the fall of 1851 by the Mormon Caravan from Salt Lake City.



These two pioneer leaders, Lyman and Rich, were both members of the Council of Twelve Apostles of the Latter-day Saint Church. The people of San Bernardino

and Southern California look upon the two with the same respect and admiration that Utahns look upon the pioneer president Brigham Young.

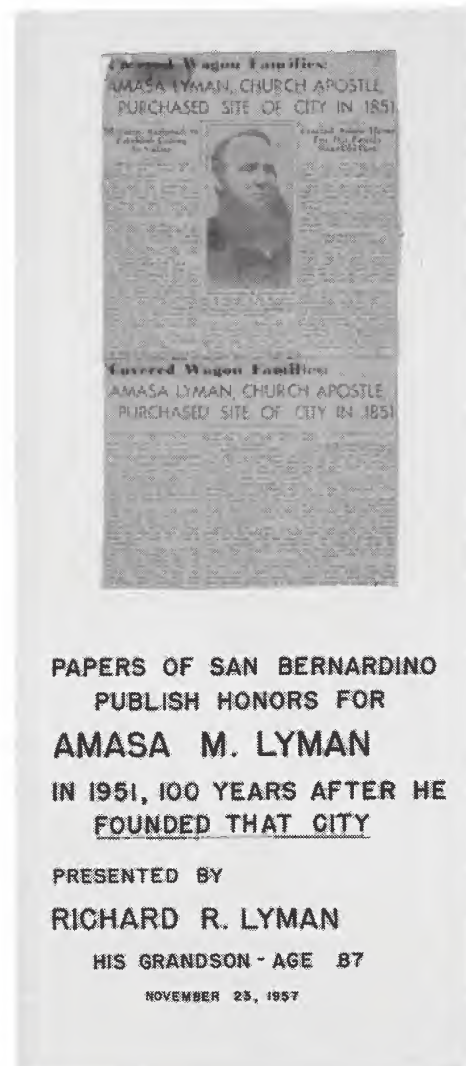
Though Northern California celebrated the centennial of the discovery of gold in 1948, and in 1950 celebrated the admission of California as the 31st state of the Union, the centennial celebration of the first genuine pioneer settlement of San Bernardino did not begin until April, 1951.

Fact is that when the Lyman-Rich caravan passed through the Cajon Narrows in June, 1851 and camped in Sycamore Grove in the San Bernardino valley, Southern California consisted of only a score of ranches with a few adobe dwellings in Los Angeles and a cluster of adobe huts in what is now San Diego. One writer says the area was infested with highwaymen "who would rather kill for the scanty treasures carried by settlers than to dig for gold in the mines." Such were the conditions when the Mormon settlers came and transformed the San Bernardino Valley from a cattle range into a farming and trading community.

President Brigham Young called Lyman and Rich to establish an outfitting post in the San Bernardino Valley for people who were coming to Utah by way of the Pacific. He thought that perhaps fifty men would volunteer, but "great was his surprise and deep his costernation" when five hundred desired to go. With tearful eyes he said, "I was sick at the sight of so many saints going to California, and was unable to address them."

Amasa M. Lyman was an eloquent and

convincing speaker and was chosen as a member of the Church's Council of Twelve Apostles in 1842 when he was 27. He was a devoted friend of Joseph Smith and was imprisoned with him and several others in Liberty Jail and all were sentenced to be shot. Joseph Smith later selected Lyman to be one of his two counselors. Some four years later Lyman was one of the 143 original Utah Pioneers to come into the Salt Lake



generosity to the Church, not one of your posterity shall ever want for bread."

John Neff with his sons Franklin and John operated the mill. In 1864 he remodeled the building putting in a rock foundation for a basement. The upper part of the structure was boarded up with sawed lumber. A room was built for an office, but for a time served as a school room, to relieve the crowded conditions in the little school house.

Father Neff passed away May 9, 1869, and his beloved wife Mary followed him in death on December 1, 1875.

Franklin Neff then operated the mill and after his death his son Seymour Neff and son-in-law, James M. Fisher. In 1892 Franklin Neff's widow, Francis M. Stillman Neff sold the property to a Mr. Spafford, who tore down part of the mill and

remodeled it into a dance hall. This building was later demolished and a residence built. The property was named "Oakwood" and became a handsome estate. The mill pond was converted into a swimming pool.

For many years the larger lower burr lay outside the gates by the hitching post, but was finally discarded to make room for modern traffic.

Today, the only remains of the old mill are a few fragments of stone—parts of the burrs, so tediously hewn by those patient pioneer hands. One fragment is set in the face of a monument in front of the East Mill Creek chapel. Another is now the property of Pioneer Village—both fragments are mute reminders of the important part the Neff mill played in building the great inland empire. END

Valley with Brigham Young in July, 1847.

H. F. Raup, University of California, says: "It was undoubtedly because of the skill of Amasa M. Lyman as an organizer that the San Bernardino settlement made such rapid progress during the early years. Brigham Young could not have chosen a better leader."

Later Lyman was to preside over the European Mission for the church, and on his return in 1862 made his home in Fillmore, Utah, where he died in 1877. Leo J. Muir writes: "This pioneer and colonizer left a large enterprising posterity. There are few men in western his-

See AMASA LYMAN, Page 10

Brigham Young Chapter Visits Death Valley

By Gustive O. Larson

Six carloads of Brigham Young chapter members of SUP headed out across Nevada for Death Valley, California, on March 6. The four-day trip took 32 members over land whose Mormon history has almost been forgotten. The caravan stopped in the Sevier Lake Valley to hear Drs. Vasco Tanner and Angus Woodbury interpret the surrounding geography and geology. Then it met the challenge of snow blizzards in several mountain passes to arrive in Ely for night's lodging and to visit copper mining operations in nearby Ruth. From Ely to Tonapah the cars raced over modern highways where once two Mormon exploring parties led by George Washington Bean and William Dame sought in vain a new home for the Mormons when Johnston's army threatened them in 1857-58.

From Tonapah the trekkers headed for the north entrance to Death Valley where a century ago a company of California gold seekers suffered the consequences of deserting Captain Jefferson Hunt's leadership. A company of a hundred wagons had employed Capt. Hunt to lead them to California over the Mormon route. Many of them grew impatient and took a chance on leaving the wagon train to push directly west from Iron County. They ran into harrowing experiences which gave the valley its name. At Scotty's Castle, Alfred Riddle, veteran guide in

this area, joined the trekkers to pilot them not only through Scotty's Castle but through entire Death Valley. Spring flowers welcomed them as they visited the sand dunes, Furnace Creek area, Dantes View, Devil's gold course, Artist's Drive, Golden Canyon and Bad Water (271 feet below sea level). Here at the lowest point in the United States near which Mt. Whitney, the highest point can be seen, the Mormons sang their pioneer songs and President Jay Hunt conveyed their appreciation to Brother Riddle for his unselfish guide service.

After a day and a half of Death Valley sunshine, the caravan headed through snow blizzards to Las Vegas to enjoy a Dennis Day show at the Riviera. Before leaving Las Vegas the visitors recalled that the Mormons built the original fort at these important springs on the Old Spanish Trail. Part of the walls still stand as a monument to the Mormon Indian Mission.

Included in the caravan was President Jay Hunt with three children; Chauncey Riddle, who made all reservations, with two children and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Hamblin with their two daughters. The others, as follows, were accompanied by their wives. Gustive O. Larson (Trek chairman), Judge Joseph G. Jeppson, Wayne Hales, Lynn Taylor, Clarence Boyle, Karl Young, James R. Clark, G. E. Jorgensen, Vasco Tanner, Angus Woodbury, with Mrs. Isaac Brockbank as guest.

AMASA LYMAN, From Page 9

tory from whose descendants have come more leaders in the business, civic, religious, patriotic and educational life of the Intermountain West."

Charles C. Rich, while large and powerful physically (he stood 6 feet 4 inches) was naturally quiet but showed great power held in reserve. In summer he was a farmer, but in winter, being of an intellectual bent, he taught school. He was one of the founders of Zion's Camp, an early military organization created to protect the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois, and gained the title of General, by which he was addressed the rest of his life. Later he became a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles of the Church. He lost all of his property during the turmoil of the Church in Missouri and Illinois.

General Rich was a conspicuous figure in guiding the large Mormon caravan that founded the colony of the City and

County of San Bernardino. "This adventure," writes Leo J. Muir, "was one of the most spectacular undertakings in the history of American colonization. Those people made their way across three deserts, through several river basins and through rough and hazardous mountain canyons. If we consider all these travel difficulties, this adventure was as arduous as that which brought the Utah Pioneers across the plains. As the colony developed Rich influenced every phase of its activities. The major part of the out-of-the-colony duties were fulfilled by him. When this colonization was terminated, in obedience to the call of the Church, he returned to Utah and became one of the foremost community builders in the Intermountain states. Rich County in Utah bears his name. A recital of the names of his numerous descendants will bear evidence that the dynamic nature of this great pioneer and colonizer still lives in his progeny."

BIG SUGAR HOUSE CHAPTER MET MARCH 24 AT ANDY'S SMORGASBORD IN SALT LAKE on March 24 to hear C. J. "Chet" Olsen, Director of Utah State Parks Commission, speak on contemplated new park for the state. Wives and guests swelled attendance to 80-odd.

DELL ADAMS AND COLONEL HAL H. JENSON ADDRESS BUENA VENTURA CHAPTER. About three score members of the Buena Ventura chapter turned out the evening of March 13 at Pa's and Ma's Eatery in Roy, to see Dell's colored slides of his trip to historic places in Arizona, and to hear Colonel Harold speak on the value of preserving the life stories of our pioneers. Capable Clyde



Mel Bennett, Captain of nationally famous Ute Rangers (SUP's Major Howard Egan Pony Express Chapter) chins with James P. "Jim" Sharp, noted authority on the 1860-61 Pony Express, at ceremonies, February 16th, marking the official opening of a Pony Express Museum and restored Pony Express way-station at Pioneer Village. In background can be seen the Jane Swenson wall mural of the famous Pony Express run. Covering the seat of the old western saddle in foreground is replica of leather mochilla used by the Pony Express Riders to carry the mail.

Lindquist presided. Chapters that meet regularly every month for a good program, a good dinner, and a good project, grow and have a heckuva lot of fun.

EAST MILL CREEK CHAPTER MET THE EVENING OF MARCH 10 AT WRIGHT'S RESTAURANT ON SALT LAKE CITY'S FOOTHILL DRIVE and enjoyed music by the East High School Girls' Quartette and a talk by Ames K. Bagley, Executive Secretary of the Utah Manufacturer's Association, on "Utah Manufacturing, Then and Now." Wives and guests swelled the attendance.

SUP PROFILES

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE CROFT CEDAR CITY

George A. Croft, Historian of the Cedar City Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, was born at Ogden, Utah, May 13, 1902. His grandparents, John and Amelia Croft, were among the early settlers of Morgan County, Utah.

George graduated from the Utah State Agricultural College in June, 1917, after which he spent a year in the service of the U. S. Army.

From the fall of 1919 to the spring of 1930, he was Head of the Mechanic Arts Department at Branch Agricultural College. He gave the first courses in auto-mechanics ever taught at that institution.

During summer vacations, beginning 1926, he was employed by the Utah Parks Company. In the spring of 1930, George was taken over and employed on a yearly basis by that company as Maintenance Engineer for Zion, North Rim

of Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, and later on, Cedar Breaks.

His contribution to the development of these parks and the quality of his service is best expressed in the words of a high official of the Utah Parks Company as follows:

"George Croft, Utah Parks Engineer, has served in this capacity for approximately thirty years. No officer connected with the Utah Parks Company has done more for the development of the facilities in Zion, North Rim of the Grand Canyon, Bryce, Cedar Breaks and Cedar City. The area that he is responsible for compares well with the area of the New England States. The construction and engineering in the National Parks are comparable as to service requirements to a modern sized city. His knowledge, efficiency and integrity make him practically indispensable.

"One example of his ability is the installation of a Hydro-Electric Plant at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. It was a tremendous undertaking to transport the machinery and equipment by tramway cable a distance of 11,750 feet with a drop of 3,600 feet. The Hydro-Electric Plant furnishes water and power for the facili-

ties at Grand Canyon Lodge and water is pumped through pipes 4,000 feet from the plant to the Rim, making it the highest lift known in the world. Many of his other accomplishments are similar and through his ingenuity he has made it possible thru accommodations for millions of tourists to visit Zion, Grand Canyon, Bryce and Cedar Breaks, which provides work for thousands of college students to help them with their education.

"Southern Utah and Northern Arizona owes a lot to this unheralded, humble, efficient man. His record will be unsurpassed."

At the time of the trek to the Hole in the Rock in September, 1953, electric lights were provided for programs both nights the trekkers were camped at far-away Fifty Mile Spring. It was due to the ingenuity of George Croft that this was made possible.

OLD-TIME GEO. A. SMITH CHAPTER IN PROVO REPORTS ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS

March 2. "All of us were reelected" writes Leo Freshwater, Treasurer, "with a few other vice presidents, directors, etc. We also had our pictures taken of all who were elected and there. After the elections we spent a full hour asking questions of J. Joseph Johnson, our oldest (91) member. We recorded his remarks on a tape recorder. Please inform me of the National Office's procedure in enrolling Honorary Members." (Editor's Note: The National office recognizes no non-paying honorary members. Chapters may exempt their own honorary members for payment of chapter dues, but must remit the National annual fee of \$2.50 for the member if his name is to be carried on our rolls and if he is to receive the monthly editions of *SUP News*.)

**SUGAR HOUSE CHAPTER HEARD
GENERAL FRED E. H. CURTIS** the night of February 24 at a dinner meeting in Pioneer Village. Wives and guests, as usual, enjoyed the evening with the boys.

The West's Most Famous Historical Picture

Taken by Colonel C. R. Savage at Promontory Summit on the Morning of May 10, 1869. The "Golden Spike" Had Just Been Driven Joining the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads. The Nation Was Now Spanned With Rails and Pioneer Period of the West Was Ended.



The 7th Annual Golden Spike Ceremonies will be reenacted at Promontory Summit, Utah, at 11:15 a.m. the morning of May 10, 1958. Make it a point this year to be on hand and participate. Join the crowd of more than 1500 at this historical site. Everything will be the same as it was in 1869 . . . Except YOU are there. Drive to Brigham City, then northwest to Corinne, then west on good highway (25 miles) to ceremonies. Be on time.

**You Are Invited to Take
THE SUP TREK TO THE
SAN JUAN COUNTRY
May 30th, 31st, June 1**

\$20.45 per person.

Travel by Bus.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

Century-Old Pony Express Station and Overland Stagecoach Inn Given to State of Utah By Family of Builder

The century-old Carson Hotel at Fairfield, Utah County, used as a Pony Express station and Overland Stage inn during the hectic days of early settlement was given to the Utah State Park and Recreation Commission January 29, 1958 by descendants of builder John Carson as a "gift to all the people of Utah." Park Commission chairman Harold Fabian expressed hope the structure can be restored to its original form for use as a historical museum.

Formal presentation of the Stagecoach Inn deed was made by Warren Carson, Orem, a son of the builder, at a brief ceremony in the Governor's Board Room, witnessed by members of the State Park Commission, Rep. Orville Gunther of Lehi, and other members of the Carson family. Chester J. Olsen, director, Utah State Parks Commission, who joined Gov. George Dewey Clyde in accepting the gift, declared "we hope it can be made into a living museum, teaching Utahns and visitors about the pioneer past."

Gov. Clyde termed the gift by the Carson family: "More than the gift of a building, rather, it is a reminder to us of a heritage we should never forget."

Other members of the Carson family present were Mrs. Warren Carson; David H. Carson of Lehi, and Mrs. Minnie Tegan of Bountiful. John Hutchings, Lehi historian who helped trace facts about the



Restoration needed. Hundred-year-old adobe and timber structure terribly vandaliized over the past dozen years, stands with chimneys gone and doors askew. Walls and roof are sturdy. This old hotel was built in 1856-57 and served as a Pony Express Station and as a meal stop for the Simpson Route of the Overland Stage. The Carson family has deeded the old building to the Utah State Parks Commission, for immediate restoration and perpetual upkeep and protection.

structure, also attended the presentation.

The two-story adobe and frame structure presented to the state was built in 1856-57 by John Carson, one of five brothers who were the first settlers of Fairfield. Its construction was preceded by the building of a fort — and by Indian troubles which resulted in the killing of George Carson and Washington Carson on Feb. 22, 1856, by members of

the Tintic Indian tribe.

An Overland Stage Station was established in the structure, which was used as both the Carson home and a hostelry, in 1859. The Pony Express Station in the same structure operated from April 3, 1860, until October 26, 1861. It was used as a station on the Simpson Route of the Overland Stage from 1859 until 1868, when the railroad was built across Utah and Nevada. However, the Stage station continued to operate until 1878, serving a line that extended to Nevada mining towns centering around Pioche.

The Stagecoach Inn at Fairfield had its busiest period during the time when nearly 3000 troops and camp-followers of Johnston's Army were bivouacked at Camp Floyd, adjoining the town on the south and west. Camp Floyd was established in July 1858 by Brig. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, who commanded troops of a Utah Expeditionary Force sent to "control" the Mormon settlers. Col. Phillip St. George Cook succeeded to command in March, 1860, changing the name to Ft. Crittenden on Feb. 6, 1861. The camp was abandoned July, 1861, and its supplies, sold to settlers, helped sustain the area.

The Inn was operated chiefly for sheepmen until 1949 by the Carson family. Ravaged by vandals, its interior is gutted, but walls are firm.

SPANISH TRAIL, From Page 4

the Spaniards came very near causing trouble between the Indians and the Mormons. The Indians had been stopped from what they considered a legitimate business. They continued to steal children, but being unable to sell them to the frightened Mexican traders, they demanded the Mormons purchase them.

New SUP Chapters Planned at Blanding and Monticello

The "Decoration Day Week-End Trek" of The Sons of Utah Pioneers to Blanding, Bluff and the Mexican Hat country is



Mr. Bateman

planned to ignite interest in Blanding and Monticello in organizing an official chapter of SUP in each town, Dr. Carl J. Christensen, president of the National Society, has announced.

According to Dr. Christensen, a central committee in each

town has been asked to recruit every eligible male over 21 years old.

Members of the Monticello SUP Chapter Committee are Leland Webb, Carl Lyman and William C. Walton.

Members of the Blanding SUP Chapter are Lynn Lyman, Grant L. Bayles, and Albert Lyman.

It is planned to have the two new chapters fully organized by May 30th when the big seven-bus caravan trek from Utah, Salt Lake and North Utah

Counties arrives. There will be over 200 SUP trekkers in the caravan. On May 31 and June 1 the trekkers will visit Owachomo Natural Bridge, the Big Goose-Necks of the San Juan, Mexican Hat, portions of the old 1880 Mormon Trail, and will dedicate a monument and plaque at Bluff.

Members of the new chapters will be needed to act as guides on the several busses of the trek, and to explain the topography and history of the country traversed.

The National Society is interested in promoting tourist interest in Utah's Southeast country and in setting aside State Park areas.

MAIL REQUEST FOR RESERVATION

(Mail Your Check)

To: MARLON S. BATEMAN
SUP Trekmaster

517 So. State St., Sandy, Utah
(\$20.45 per person)

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

FOR SAN JUAN TREK

If you plan to see the Goose-Necks, Dead Horse Point and Bluff Monument,
Get Your Reservation in to
Marlon S. Bateman NOW!

On one occasion an Indian took a small girl to a rancher demanding that he purchase her. The rancher argued with him that to traffic in human souls would never be a saving grace and asked that the Indian free the child, whereupon the Indian took the girl by the ankles, swung her around and brought her head down on a rock. Throwing the body at the astonished Mormon's feet, he said, "You sav'em," and walked away. END

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S.U.P. Pioneer Village Museum
2998 S. 2150 East, Salt Lake City

* * *

H. Ward McCarty.....Executive Secretary
Offices at Pioneer Village
2998 South 2150 East
Salt Lake City 9, Utah

TELEPHONE: HUnter4-1821

Seventh Annual Golden Spike Ceremony To be Enacted May 10 at Promontory Summit

Ceremonies commemorating the completion of the first transcontinental railroad at Promontory Summit, Utah, on May 10, 1869, will be held this year for the seventh consecutive time, under the direction of the Golden Spike Association of Box Elder County, President Bernice

G. Anderson reports.

The ceremonies will begin at 11:15 a.m., Saturday, May 10. The public is invited. The site of the ceremonies is on the highway 25 miles west of Corinne, Utah. A crowd of 1500 is expected to see and participate, Mrs. Anderson said.



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Nevada, Second State to Ratify Pony Express Association

CARSON CITY — Articles of incorporation for the National Pony Express Centennial association have been filed with the Secretary of State's office, thus paving the way for the organization of a statewide committee designed to observe 100th anniversary of the famed mail-carrying system in 1960.

The articles were submitted to Sec. of State John Koontz by Pete Kelley, director of the Department of Economic Development and one of eight directors of the national association.

Similar papers were originally filed in Utah and others will be filed in California, Missouri, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado for it was through these eight states that the Pony Express operated for 18 months, commencing in April of 1860.

Heading the national association as president-director is Col. Waddell F. Smith of San Rafael, Calif., a great-grandson of W. B. Waddell, a member of the firm which started the ponies on their way nearly 100 years ago between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Calif.

According to terms of the incorporation articles, the national association will "devise and promote appropriate celebrations of these events nationally and locally by states."



—Nulty Photo

Pete Kelly points to route of Pony Express through Nevada as Secretary of State John Koontz looks on. Articles of incorporation for the National Pony Express Centennial Association have been filed in Carson City with Nevada the second state of the eight-state association to do so. Mr. Kelley is a vice president of the Pony Express Association.

TOM MULLINER—END OF AN ERA



TOM MULLINER — End of an Era

By Nona Shibley

Tom Mulliner, "Old-Timer" of Tooele County, has slept peacefully these two years. He was the last leaf on the tree and the end of a long, golden era.

Hardly a resident of the county who did not know and like the old man. Many listened to his quiet talk; a few remembered.

Tom was the last of a romantic line of westerners; a former stage coach driver for the Overland Stage Lines, and as colorful a character as ever handled a jerk-line. He spent his early years as a lone horseman, a rough rider, throughout the desert reaches of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and California.

The old man became nationally famous as "The Old-Timer" when his picture was taken by Robert MacGregor of Tooele and widely distributed. In 1952 the photo was submitted to a graphic art exhibition for trade journals of United States Professional Photographers and was awarded the blue ribbon prize.

Mulliner was born July 3, 1875, a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Wallers Mulliner. He married Caroline St. Jeor in Clover Creek. In his last years he lived alone at the Oquirrh Hotel in Tooele. In June, 1956, he expressed a strong desire to revisit his old stomping grounds at the Jay Hicks Ranch in Ibapah. His good friends, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. "Jug" Russell (ranchers) had taken him there, but immediately after arriving he became ill. The party started back for Tooele and medical aid but at Wendover he was pronounced D.O.A. It was June 14.

But that's the way the "Old-Timer" would have wanted it. You play the hand that's dealt you. Any man worthy of the name would choose to cash in his chips with his shoes on.



—Nulty Photo

Waddell F. Smith of San Rafael, California, President (left), and Pete Kelley, of Carson City, Nevada, Vice President (right), observe Nevada's Secretary of State John Koontz approve the filing of articles of incorporation of the National Pony Express Centennial Association.

On an over-all basis, however, the national association will sponsor a re-running of the Pony Express, just as the Express was run nearly a century ago.

It will be up to each of the states, how-

ever, to arrange suitable programs commemorating the national observance.

Kelley said that he would begin setting up a Nevada committee. He has pledged of assistance from Nevada groups.

SUP PROFILES**LEROY R. HAFEN****BYU Professor of History***By Ann W. Hafen*

LeRoy R. Hafen, professor and historian, is the son of emigrants from Switzerland. His father, John G. Hafen, was born in Zurich, and came to America in 1861, crossing the plains by ox-train. His mother, Anna Maria Stucki, was born in Berne and, as a girl of six, walked the plains with the last handcart company to Utah in 1860.

The Swiss arrivals, sent to southern Utah, settled at Santa Clara, where they specialized in fruit culture, especially grapes. It was here that Roy's father became the bishop, ran the co-op store, and in line with counsel, married four wives. Following the prosecution of the "co-habts," Bishop Hafen sent his second wife to establish a home on the Virgin River in southern Nevada. There, in a two-room adobe house, Roy was born on December 8, 1893. The panic sweeping the nation had little effect on the little farming town of Bunkerville. Its biggest annoyance was the rampant Virgin River, which washed away dams and irrigation ditches with every storm, leaving the gasping crops to wither and die in the summer heat.

Roy's mother was right proud of her youngest child's record in school. He was the town's first graduate from the eighth grade by state examination. As he matured the growing boy grew in importance in his mother's life, his father being almost a stranger to him.

A townsman counseled the mother not to expect her son to stay home and run the little farm the rest of his life. "He's a bright boy, who ought to go off to school."

The nearest high school was at Cedar, Utah, 120 miles distant. His father, who owned a dry goods store at Santa Clara, gave Roy his first store suit and transportation with other students in a wagon to Cedar. Thus at fourteen, working for board and room in a Welsh family, and studying diligently to get good grades at school, the boy began his "advanced education." Always self-sufficient, he paid his own way through four years of high school, and on through college at Brigham Young University where he graduated with an A. B. degree in 1916.

Having married Ann Woodbury, whom he met at Dixie College, he spent four years teaching in the Bunkerville High School. His two children were born during this period. Attending summer schools

he acquired his M. A. from the University of Utah in 1919, writing a thesis on the Handcart Migration to Utah. From 1920-24 he studied at the University of California at Berkeley and while serving as a Teaching Fellow earned his Ph.D. His book-length thesis on the Overland Mail which was published in 1926 — was the first of his eighteen books on western history.

In 1924 he began his professional career as State Historian of Colorado, with an office in the State Museum across from the capitol. During his thirty years of service here, he edited the State Historical magazine, besides teaching a class daily at the University of Denver through most of the school years.

Dr. Hafen has had many high honors along the way. At the age of forty-two, he received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from the University of Colorado. In 1947-48 he served as Professor of American History at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, an institution established in 1451. He was given a Foundation Grant for a year's research at the Huntington Library in California, 1950-

51. In 1954 he received a National Honorary Membership in Phi Alpha Theta, national historical society. Since 1935 he has been in the pages of *Who's Who in America*, where his numerous publications are listed with dates of publication.

In 1941, in collaboration with Carl Coke Rister, Dr. Hafen was the joint author of *Western America*, a college text. His more recent writing has been done with his wife Ann. This has been a fortunate arrangement, as their abilities are complementary. Under joint authorship, their *Colorado History*, still used as a textbook in the schools of the state, was issued in 1943, and reissued in a revised and improved format in 1953. Now, their combined talents are being utilized in the *Far West and the Rockies Series* (fifteen volumes, seven of which are now published).

Roy is, of course, a son of the Utah Pioneers—a member of the Brigham Young Chapter — and will contribute much as an official historian advisor to the National Pony Express Centennial Association and its plans for reenacting the famous "Run" in 1960.

PIONEERING IN ST. GEORGE WITH PREPARED CHICKEN FEED

(Editor's Note: Joe Nielson, member of SUP's Dixie Mission Chapter, in St. George, Utah, sends this philosophical narrative on his venture in pioneering with prepared feeds. It was George's three-year-old Buff Cochon hen that was caught turned in the wrong direction during the big wind that struck St. George March 11th, 1958, and was forced to lay the same egg four times.)

CHICKENS

In the chicken business there is dough
So I and Josephina
Invested in some baby chicks
And fed them on Startena.

The little peepers! How they grew
On Checker Board Startena
And up through their teens we used our
means
In buying them Growena.

They grew so fast we were amazed
On the Checker Board Growena
We knew we had our fortune made
If we followed their routinea.

In buying feed we ran in debt
So I and Josephena
Longed for the day when we would hear
A little cackelena.

We took the little cockerels out
And put a fence betweena

And then we started in to feed
The little hens Layena.

Them hens, they surely did respond
To that checker board Layena;
We supplied the local market
And shipped eggs to Argentina.

The cockerels grew up very fast
On sunshine and Proteina.
They grew so fast, they forgot their past;
We fed them Cockerelena.

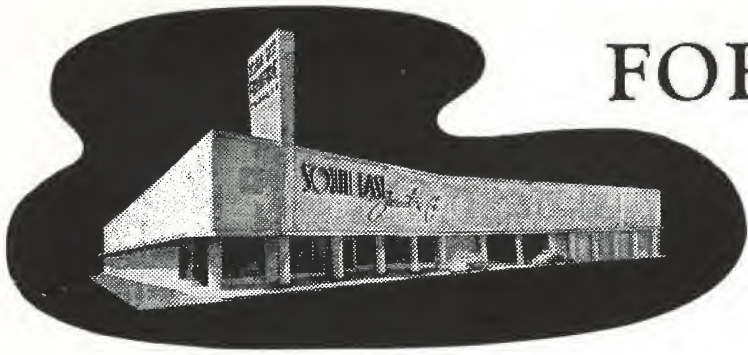
We sold our cockerels all but one
And bought a coat for Josephina.
We kept one cock to wake the hens
With his five o'clock buglena.

One day our rooster jumped the fence
And ate Checker Board Layena
And it threw him in convulsions
And upset his whole machinea.

The veterinary examined him
And pronounced it triple complication.
And nothing would relieve him
But a major operation.

So they cut the poor guy open
While I held him by the legs
And at last they found the trouble,
Out rolled a dozen eggs.

Keep Layena in the henhouse
And not on a cupboard shelf;
You might not survive the consequence
Of eating some yourself.



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